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## FRANCE.

La Société Française de l'Arbitrage et de la Paix, 111 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.

Association des Jeunes Amis de la Paix, 11 Rue Bourdaloue, Nîmes.

Société de Paix et d'Arbitrage International du Familistère de Guise. Le Familistère, Guise. (Aisne.)

## GERMANY.

Frankfort Association for Promoting International Arbitration.

Berlin Society for Arbitration.

Also the Societies in Holland, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

PROPOSED RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE  
DELIBERATIONS OF THE FOURTH UNIVERSAL  
PEACE CONGRESS, TO BE HELD AT  
BERNE, SWITZERLAND, FROM THE 22<sup>D</sup> TO  
THE 29<sup>TH</sup>, INCLUSIVE, OF AUGUST, 1892.

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

*I. Opening, Proceedings and Close of the Congress.*

ARTICLE 1. The fourth Universal Peace Congress will open at Berne, Switzerland, on Monday, the 22<sup>d</sup> of August, 1892, and will close on Saturday, the 27<sup>th</sup> of the same month. There will be two sessions a day, one from nine o'clock till noon, the other from half-past two till six in the afternoon. The local Committee will make known in ample time the program for the reception, the banquet and the excursion into the environs of Berne.

*II. Membership in the Congress.*

ART. 2. The delegates of the Peace Societies who shall have announced their adherence shall attend the Congress and shall have the right to speak and to vote. They shall present their credentials and shall receive a special card which will admit them to the part of the hall reserved for the delegates during the entire Congress. Persons who shall give proof that they are members of a Peace Society, though they may not be delegates, or who shall have received a card from a member of the Congress after having expressed their adherence, shall have the right to speak in the meetings, but not to vote.

*III. Presidency of the Congress.*

ART. 3. Immediately after the opening meeting, the delegates of the Peace Societies shall name a President, two Vice-Presidents and a general Secretary of the Congress. They shall designate, further, one of the representatives of each of the countries which shall have sent delegates to the Congress, who, as honorary vice-president, shall form part of the permanent Business Committee. The Committee shall decide all questions of order which the President shall think himself unable to decide.

*IV. Preparation of Subjects to be Treated.*

ART. 4. The Provisional Committee of the Congress shall send, with as little delay as possible, its proposed program to the Peace Societies, asking them to forward their opinions of it by the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, 1892.

It will class the propositions sent and keep account of them as far as possible. It will designate persons to prepare papers on the different subjects and invite them to send their decisions before the 15<sup>th</sup> of July. As soon as it shall have received these decisions, it will examine the subjects, have them modified or completed by their authors, and communicate them to the Peace Societies in a second circular, which shall contain also the definite program of the Congress. The propositions and communications which may be presented after this time shall be announced as constituting a part of the program of the following Congress.

As to private communications bearing on any of the subjects found in the program which may reach the committee before the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, the Provisional Committee will have distributed among the members of the Congress a résumé of them, which shall be inserted in the verbal reports of the Congress.

*V. Method of the Deliberations.*

ART. 5. The verbal proceedings of the meetings shall be in the French language.

ART. 6. The speakers may speak French, German, English or Italian.

Official translators will be secured for the Congress by the Provisional Committee. The speeches not given in French shall be translated, in substance, into this language. All the conclusions shall be translated into French. On request, the same shall be done also, in the case of those delivered in any of the other three languages mentioned.

ART. 7. No speaker, except those presenting papers, shall speak longer than ten minutes on a subject, and unless authorized by the Congress, no one shall speak more than once on the same subject.

ART. 8. Discussions on questions of order may interrupt the general discussion of questions under consideration.

ART. 9. The President shall see that speakers keep to the point under discussion.

ART. 10. The Assembly may, by a vote of the majority, pronounce any debate closed.

ART. 11. The resolutions shall be passed by a simple majority.

ART. 12. All amendments shall be voted on before the main question is put to vote.

*Provisional Committee:*

LOUIS RUCHONNET, Federal Councillor.  
FRED. BAJER, of Copenhagen.  
HODGSON PRATT, of London.  
A. MAZZOLENI, of Milan.  
ALFRED H. LOVE, of Philadelphia.  
W. MARCUSEN, of Berne.  
ELIE DUCOMMUN, of Berne.

PROPOSED ORDER OF SUBJECTS OF THE FOURTH  
UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS.

PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE.

1. Report upon the execution of the resolutions of the third Congress.

2. Report upon the creation, the progress and the resources of the International Peace Bureau.

3. Budget and regulation of the International Peace Bureau.

4. What are the essential bases on which the notion of nationality rests?—Race?—Language?—Tradition?

5. Creation of a European Federation, from the point of view of the right of nations. (Proposition of Mr. Moneta, Mr. Capper and the Baroness von Suttner.)

6. Questions relative to the sanction of international arbitration decisions. (Report of the International League of Peace and Liberty, of the 31st of August, 1890, and Memorial of Mr. Blymer, of America.)

7. Question of the neutralization of isthmuses and straits, through which commerce passes. (Proposition of Mr. Macuartu.)

8. Letter of the President of the United States, communicating to all nations the resolutions of the American Congress expressing the desire that permanent arbitration treaties be concluded with other nations.

9. Appeal to the nations and the creation of a general European committee together with local committees, with the view of a universal petition in favor of peace. (Proposition of Mr. Maineri.)

10. Question of the Federation of the Peace and Arbitration Societies. (Proposition of Mr. Hodgson Pratt.)

11. Relations with the Interparliamentary Peace Conference. (Proposition of Mr. Pratt.)

12. Creation of an International Union of States, which might employ the Peace Bureau as an agency for statistics and information. (Proposition of Mr. Fred. Bajer.)

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

The American Peace Society has recently appointed Rev. Benjamin Franklin Trueblood, LL.D., to be its Secretary and fill the place left vacant by the death in Rome on January 25, 1892, of Rev. Rowland B. Howard.

Dr. Trueblood comes to the work of our Society admirably adapted to its wide and varied calls. The special problems with which the Society deals are not new to him. In 1890-91 he was employed by the Christian Arbitration Society, of Philadelphia, to work in behalf of that society in Europe, and during a part of this time, he lived in France, giving some twenty addresses in different cities. Fortunately he speaks French fluently. Rev. R. B. Sailliens, late head of the McAll Mission in Paris, said that he thought Dr. Trueblood spoke French in the pulpit as well as any Englishman or American he had heard.

Dr. Trueblood made many acquaintances, in England and upon the Continent, of men connected with this work for Peace, who will be of great help to him in the future.

Dr. Trueblood is in the prime of life, a man of commanding presence, a graduate in 1869 of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, where he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1875. In 1887, he also received the degree of LL.D. from the Iowa Wesleyan University, and in 1889 from the Iowa State University. His life has chiefly been devoted to educational work. He was President of Wilmington College, Ohio, for five years, and of Penn College in Iowa, for twelve years.

In his college education, his favorite department was the study of the Classics, especially Latin and Greek, of

which he was afterwards Professor for several years. He has the advantage for our cause, not only of speaking French fluently, but also of speaking German and reading Italian with ease. He will thus be able to meet the representatives of other countries on terms of equality in the various Congresses and Conferences which are held, from time to time, in Europe, where French is the language in almost universal use.

The American Peace Society is the oldest peace organization in America, having grown in 1828 out of previous movements at least as early as 1815. The favored situation of our country spares our people that intense anxiety which underlies the life of Europe. Yet we have seen three times within a twelvemonth an excitement arise about a foreign international dispute, which in former days might have led to war, and which even now creates ill feelings among many, and is seized on by a noisy part of the press to inflame the public.

The Peace Society and all lovers of Peace must seek in all wise ways to show how insignificant relatively this base spirit of discord is in comparison with the high moral purpose of substantially our whole people.

Again the unstable condition of affairs in Europe is such that a struggle is always keen there between the friends of peace, who are working to improve the foundations of peace, and the forces which tend towards war. The influence of the United States is powerfully felt on the side of peace, to an extent for good which we do not begin to realize in our remote American security.

Lastly, we must not forget to invite attention to the progress which the civilized nations are making in the direction of treaties of arbitration and especially to the opportunity to be offered by the Columbian World's Conference next year in Chicago, to take at least the initial step towards creating a High Court of Arbitration, as a permanent tribunal for the amicable adjustment of any and all disputes which may arise between the parties to this arrangement.

In all these three directions this Society hopes to exert an honorable influence, in strengthening the genuine respect for peace in this country, as well as the efforts of the friends of peace in Europe, and lastly, in promoting the establishment of separate treaties of arbitration and especially of a High Court of Arbitration between all nations willing to become parties.

We invite the aid and support of all who share in these views, in behalf of the American Peace Society and of our Secretary, Dr. Trueblood, who enters the field of labor with that enthusiasm for the future which every healthy American feels, when he surveys our just grounds for hope.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE,  
*President of the American Peace Society.*

For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us.—Eph. II: 14.

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace.—Isaiah LII: 7.